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Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1973

No. _____

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OHIO, BRYCE L. WEIKER, WARD M. MILLER, CECIL M. SIMS, PAUL L. WALKER, EDWARD C. AMES, LORIN E. BIXLER, WILLIAM H. COSSLER, SUSAN D. GEORGE, RALPH H. GOETTLER, ROBERT J. GROGAN, WILLIAM M. JUDD, EVERETT L. JUNG, ROBERT W. KNUDSEN, ROBERT A. LYONS, SR., MILDRED MADISON, JOHN R. MECKSTROTH, ELLIOTT E. MEYERS, WAYNE E. SHAFFER, MARGARET H. SKELLY, FRANCIS W. SPICER, JEANNETTE WAGNER, ROBERT W. WALKER, ROBERT E. WILLIAMS, ALAN D. WRIGHT and DR. MARTIN ESSEX, SUPERINTENDENT,

Petitioners,

vs.

AKRON BOARD OF EDUCATION and CONRAD C. OTT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
To the United States Court of Appeals
For the Sixth Circuit

Petitioners pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit entered January 15, 1974, which reversed the order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, entered September 1, 1972, dismissing this cause for want of jurisdiction.

OPINIONS BELOW

Neither the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit nor the memorandum opinion and order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio is reported in the official reports. Both are reprinted in the appendix to this petition at pages A1 and A31 respectively.

JURISDICTION

The order of the Court of Appeals was entered on January 15, 1974. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1).

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether a body politic and corporate and its superintendent, acting in his official capacity, are citizens of the United States or other persons within the context of 42 U.S.C. Section 1983 or 28 U.S.C. Section 1343?

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Article III, Section 2

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between

two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects."

UNITED STATES STATUTES INVOLVED

42 U.S.C. Section 1983. Civil action for deprivation of rights. "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

28 U.S.C. Section 1343. Civil rights and elective franchise. "The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:

"(1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property, or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42;

"(2) To recover damages from any person who fails to prevent or to aid in preventing any wrongs mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42 which he had knowledge were about to occur and power to prevent;

"(3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of

any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; . . ."

STATE OF OHIO STATUTE INVOLVED

Ohio Revised Code Section 3311.24: Transfer of territory to an adjoining city, exempted village, or county school district.

"If the board of education of a city school district or of an exempted village school district deems it advisable to transfer territory from such district to an adjoining city or exempted village school district or to a county school district, or if a petition, signed by seventy-five per cent of the qualified electors residing within that portion of a city or exempted village school district proposed to be transferred voting at the last general election, requests such a transfer, the board of education of the district in which such proposal originates shall file such proposal together with a map showing the boundaries of the territory proposed to be transferred, with the state board of education prior to the first day of April in any even numbered year. The state board of education may, if it is advisable, provide for a hearing in any suitable place in any of the school districts affected by such proposed transfer of territory. The state board of education or its representatives shall preside at any such hearing.

"Not later than the first day of September the state board of education shall either approve or disapprove a proposed transfer of territory filed with it as provided by this section and shall notify, in writing, the boards of edu-

cation of the districts affected by such proposed transfer of territory of its decision.

"If the decision of the state board of education is an approval of the proposed transfer of territory then the board of education of the district in which the territory is located shall, within thirty days after receiving the state board of education's decision, adopt a resolution transferring the territory and shall forthwith submit a copy of such resolution to the clerk of the board of education of the city, exempted village, or county school district to which the territory is transferred. Such transfer shall not be complete, however, until:

"(A) A resolution accepting the transfer has been passed by a majority vote of the full membership of the board of education of the city, exempted village, or county school district to which the territory is transferred; . . ."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Akron Board of Education is a body corporate and politic existing by virtue of Ohio Revised Code Section 3313.17 with the power to sue and be sued, contract, and hold property. Under Ohio Revised Code Sections 3313.47 and 3313.48, the management and control of schools in Ohio are vested in local boards of education and free education to school age children is to be provided by them. The superintendent of a local district is also regulated by statute and, among other powers, he is given the responsibility and duty to assign pupils of the schools under his supervision to proper schools and grades and perform such other duties as the Board determines. The State Board of Education is also a creature of an Ohio statute and, under Ohio Revised Code Section 3311.24, a special power is conferred upon it with respect to the transfer of territory from and to adjoining local school districts. The procedure of that section requires the filing of a petition by 75 per

cent of qualified electors voting at the last general election and residing within a particular area seeking to be detached. The State Board is then given the right to cause the proposed transfer of territory that is the subject of the petition to be approved or disapproved.

In the year 1972, some 52 residents of an area known as Sackett Hills Drive caused a petition to be filed seeking to secede from the Akron City School District and transfer to an adjoining rural school district lying to the north. The territory involved is a small finger or peninsula of residential land extending southward from the north boundary of the City of Akron into the Akron Metropolitan Park lands, which lie generally across most of the city's northern boundary. A considerable portion of these park lands lie along the Cuyahoga River Valley and along two branches of that river, which join approximately in the middle of the park area. The area is to a considerable extent heavily wooded and contains steep hills rising from the river valley floor to the heights above, and constitutes a substantial barrier to transportation from the central portion of Akron to the north. The principal arteries of traffic tend to go northeast and northwest from the center of Akron, so as to avoid the barrier presented by the river valley and the park system.

The State Board of Education, pursuant to the provisions of the Ohio Administrative Procedure Act (Ohio Revised Code Chapter 119), appointed a referee to hear evidence and opposing arguments from the petitioning residents and the Akron Board of Education respecting the proposed transfer of territory. The referee made a decision recommending the transfer, and the State Board of Education adopted the recommendation and passed the resolution of approval required under the statute to cause the transfer of the residents' area to the adjoining school district.

The Akron Board of Education and Conrad C. Ott, as Superintendent of Schools, filed suit in the District Court against the State Board of Education of Ohio, and others, seeking to invalidate the decision of the State Board approving the transfer of a small segment of territory in the Akron School District, known as Sackett Hills, to the adjoining Summit County Boston-Northampton School District.

The complaint was filed under the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 1983, and 28 U.S.C., Section 1343, alleging, in substance, that the civil rights and constitutional rights of the School Board and Superintendent Ott, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, were violated by the transfer, since it affected the racial balance of the schools to the extent of six pupils, and it would deprive the School Board of tax revenues.

The parties filed a written stipulation in which they agreed to the facts.

The State Board filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on the grounds that (1) the Akron Board did not have standing to maintain the suit, and (2) the Court was without jurisdiction. The District Court, in a well-considered opinion, held that the plaintiffs lacked standing to sue, and that the Court was without jurisdiction. It dismissed the complaint, the respondents appealed.

On appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, in a split decision (with Judge Weick dissenting and Judge Pratt concurring in part and dissenting in part) the Court of Appeals reversed the District Court and remanded the case for further proceedings, holding that respondents had standing to sue and that the District Court had jurisdiction of the case under 42 U.S.C., Section 1983, and 28 U.S.C., Section 1343.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The majority opinion of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals should be reviewed, because it erroneously interprets and extends the meaning of the word "person" as used in the Civil Rights Act so as to permit the Akron Board of Education, a body corporate and politic of the State of Ohio, to sue the State Board of Education of Ohio, also a body corporate and politic of the State of Ohio, and also permits the Superintendent of Schools of the Akron Board of Education, as such Superintendent, to sue the State Board of Education of Ohio.

The majority decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals seems to be contrary to the decision of this Court in *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167, 191 (1961), which thoroughly examined the legislative history at the enactment of 42 U.S.C., Section 1983:

> "The response of the Congress to the proposal to make municipalities liable for certain actions being brought within federal purview by the Act of April 20, 1871, was so antagonistic that we cannot believe that the word 'person' was used in this particular Act to include them."

Judge Edwards, as a part of the decision in the Circuit Court, in summary, said, in part:

> "2. The District Court has jurisdiction of the case under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343 since (at least) plaintiff Conrad Ott is a 'person' within the meaning of these sections."

Conrad Ott is Superintendent of Schools of the Akron Board of Education. His interest is officially as Superintendent, and not personal. The amended complaint said at page 4:

"Plaintiff Conrad C. Ott is the Superintendent of the Akron Board of Education and is empowered by law and charged with the responsibility to assign attendance areas within the Akron School District in accordance with law."

The jurisdiction of Federal Courts can only be invoked by ones having a personal interest, as decided by this Court in the case of *Smith v. Indiana,* 191 U.S. 138. A denial of any federal right can be claimed only by one having a personal, as distinguished from an official, interest. *Marshall, Governor of the State of Indiana v. Dye,* 231 U.S. 250.

In *Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Authority,* 297 U.S. 288, 348 (1936):

"The Court will not pass upon the validity of a statute upon complaint of one who fails to show that he is injured by its operation (cases cited). Among the many applications of this rule, none is more striking than the denial of the right of challenge to one who lacks a personal or property right. Thus the challenge by a public officer interested only in the performance of his official duty will not be entertained."

While this Court has extended the injuries upon which one may seek relief, it has not eliminated the requirement that the one who brings the action must himself have suffered some injury.

This Court has always held, and still holds, to the fact that political subdivisions of the state are not held to be "persons" within the Civil Rights Act. *City of Kenosha v. Bruno,* 412 U.S. 507 (1973); *Moor v. County of Alameda,* 411 U.S. 693 (1973). In addition to the finding that standing has never been conferred on bodies corporate and politic in order that they might represent their con-

stituencies *Massachusetts v. Mellon*, 262 U.S. 447 (1923), also states that the party must be able to show that he sustained, or is in immediate danger of sustaining, some direct injury, and not merely that he suffers with people generally.

In *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925), this Court said that the Society of Sisters was a corporation owning property, and that the property and its business would suffer irreparable injury if the unwarranted compulsion, which the enforcement of the Educational Act would entail, were permitted to proceed.

This Court has stated that two criteria must be met when determining the question of standing. First, it must be established that the plaintiff suffered an injury in fact and, second, that the interest which plaintiff seeks to protect must be "arguably within the zone of interests to be protected or regulated by the statute or constitutional guarantee in question." *Data Processing Service v. Camp*, 397 U.S. 150, 153 (1969); *Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 U.S. 727 (1972).

NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415 (1963), is better understood within the context of the facts of that case. In 1956, the Virginia Legislature amended Chapter 33 of the Virginia Code to forbid solicitation of legal business by a "runner" or "capper", to include in the definition of "runner" or "capper" an agent for any "organization or association which employs, retains or compensates any attorney at law in connection with any judicial proceeding in which it has no pecuniary right or liability." This Court held Chapter 33 unconstitutional as applied to the NAACP. The NAACP, it was held, was not soliciting business, but was rather pursuing the laudable objectives of equality of treatment by all government for every Negro

citizen in the United States. Thus it was a form of political expression protected by the First Amendment. This Court recognized that litigation may be the sole avenue available to a minority in its attempt to redress its grievances. The point must be stretched considerably from the tradition of the NAACP as a leader and lawyer for the legal rights of members of the American Negro community to the Akron School Board.

Neither the Akron Board of Education nor the Superintendent, as Superintendent of the Akron schools, is a person under 42 U.S.C., Section 1983, and has not been deprived of any rights under the law.

The admonition is contained in 28 U.S.C., Section 1343, that actions under that section must be commenced by "persons." In this case, neither the body corporate and politic, Board of Education, nor the Superintendent of Schools, as a Superintendent, qualifies as "persons" under this section of the Code.

CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A

Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals

(Filed January 15, 1974)

No. 72-2075

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

AKRON BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CONRAD C. OTT,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

vs.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OHIO, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.

Before: WEICK and EDWARDS, Circuit Judges, and PRATT,* District Judge.

Edwards, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, Weick, J. (pp. 13-25) filed a dissenting opinion, and Pratt, J. (p. 12) filed on opinion concurring in part and dissenting in part.

EDWARDS, Circuit Judge. Plaintiffs, Akron Board of Education and its Superintendent, Conrad C. Ott, appeal from an order dismissing their complaint. The complaint filed before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio sought an injunction against the Ohio

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*Honorable Philip Pratt, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, sitting by designation.

State Board of Education (and its members as individuals) restraining the transferring of an area (Sackett Hills) of the previous jurisdiction of the Akron Board of Education to an adjoining school district. Plaintiff's complaint is founded upon 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1970), 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (1970), and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. It seeks both a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief.

The complaint alleged:

> In the case of the proposed transfer of Sackett Hills, * * * unlawful policies and procedures have resulted in approval of a transfer by the defendant State Board of Education, effect of which will or may be to compel plaintiffs to take action in violation of constitutionally and statutorially [sic] protected rights of children in the Akron City School District.
>
> 12. Under the proposed transfer of Sackett Hills, children attending public schools will be permitted to attend elementary, junior high, and senior high schools which are all-white in composition instead of attending North Senior High School which is approximately 24% black, Jennings Junior High School which is approximately 31% black, Findley Elementary School which is approximately 63% black, and Harris Elementary School, in the case of some students, which is approximately 7% black.
>
> 13. Defendants State Board of Education their defendant members, and the defendant Essex have exercised the authority otherwise given them by law in an unlawful, discriminatory, and arbitrary manner in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Title 42, United States Code, Sec. 1983, in that:

A. By reason of the practices and policies of said defendants, the plaintiff Akron School Board has purportedly been required to forfeit the Sackett Hills area from the Akron School District, although there has been no failure to meet requirements of state law respecting transportation and education of school age children therein and notwithstanding the absence of any legal basis to impose such a forfeiture even if there had been a failure to meet any such requirements. Such action by said defendants has been taken on the ground that the plaintiff Board has failed to match the standard of transportation offered to children within such area which a suburban school district can allegedly maintain;

B. The policies and practices of said defendants impose a standard of transportation for urban school districts which impose the higher costs upon them than obtain on a per capita basis in suburban school districts notwithstanding the fact that the State of Ohio does not compensate for such difference and that state law does not provide or purport to provide legal authority for the defendant State Board of Education to require the same standard of transportation service;

C. The policies and practices of the Defendant State Board of Education permit the use of a standard of comparative convenience in transportation of children to nonpublic schools as required under the provisions of Revised Code Section 3327.01 to be the basis whereby patrons desiring to send their children to all-white public schools outside an urban district in preference to racially mixed public schools within such a district may do so;

D. The policies and practices of said defendants by failing to adopt lawful standards has resulted in the case of the proposed Sackett Hills transfer from the Akron City School District an official state action to cause children from an all-white area to attend public schools on a basis other than the proximity of their residence thereto for reasons not equally applicable to all.

14. Plaintiffs will suffer immediate and irreparable harm in the event that the defendant class members or their attorney, the defendant McClenathen, file and maintain any action in the state courts seeking to compel the plaintiffs to give effect to the unlawful approval of their detachment petition by the defendant State Board of Education of Ohio. The effect of any such action by said defendants would be to give an evidentiary basis for suit by other patrons from the Akron City School District that children otherwise within the district are assigned to attend public schools by reason of race. Such a suit would require great expense and effort on the part of the plaintiffs to defend and would or might result in an order causing a complete alteration of attendance areas historically established without regard to race. Any such alteration of attendance areas would result in great and incalculable expense and would deprive children in the Akron City School District of educational programs necessarily eliminated or curtailed on account thereof or result in an increase in tax levies for Akron taxpayers, or both.

This is a small case in everything except the legal principles involved. The area, Sackett Hills, which the defendant State Board of Education has approved transferring from the Akron School District to an adjacent

suburban school district is small. The number of students involved is only 29 (of whom 6 were attending Akron Public Schools).

The facts alleged by the Akron Board are that without any lawful educational justification, white students are being moved by the transfer from desegregated schools in Akron to all white suburban schools, thereby decreasing the tax money available to the Akron School Board and tending to deprive Akron school students of their constitutional right to attend nonsegregated schools. Obviously one such transfer has a very limited influence upon the rights of students to attend nonsegregated schools. Obviously, also, many such transfers based upon such a precedent could have a disastrous effect.

The legal principle involved is the provision in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which prohibits any state from denying any citizen the equal protection of the laws.

Thus far the defendants have filed no answer to this complaint. They moved to dismiss it on the grounds that the complaint stated no claim upon which relief could be granted and that the District Court had no jurisdiction over the action. The District Judge (without, of course, ever reaching the merits of the action) granted the motion to dismiss, holding that the federal court had no jurisdiction because neither of the plaintiffs had standing to sue.

We hold that under the facts alleged and stipulated the plaintiffs have standing to bring this action, that the District Court has jurisdiction to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, that the defendants, members of the State Board of Education, are not immune from suit, and that in the present posture of this case abstention is neither required nor appropriate.

We note, of course, that the State Board has contended, and presumably will do so before the District Court, that its transfer decision was made on grounds of convenience of transportation and had no racial motivation at all. This may be so, but thus far the State Board has not even filed an answer to allege these contentions and, of course, there has been no federal adjudication of the conflicts of fact.

Standing to sue "is only a rule of practice" (*Barrows v. Jackson*, 346 U.S. 249, 257 (1953)) designed to enforce the constitutional rule that the United States Courts have jurisdiction only of "Cases" or "Controversies." U. S. CONST. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. In its most general form the rule may be stated as holding that no one who is not a member of the class claimed to be offended may bring an action to protect the constitutional rights of such a class. *See Barrows v. Jackson*, 346 U.S. 249, 255 (1953); *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 433, 464-67 (1939) (Frankfurter, J., separate opinion); *Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Authority*, 297 U.S. 288, 346 (1936) (Brandeis, J., concurring). The general rule seeks to guarantee that every suit will truly be an adversary proceeding. *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 U.S. 83, 101 (1968).

Where, however, there is a close relationship between the plaintiffs who seek to bring an action and the class of persons whose constitutional rights are claimed to be violated, standing to sue has frequently been found. *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415 (1963); *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925); *Whitley v. Wilson City Board of Education*, 427 F.2d 179 (4th Cir. 1970); *Board of Education v. York*, 429 F.2d 66 (10th Cir. 1970); *Brewer v. Hoxie School District No. 46*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956). *Cf. Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 U.S. 727 (1972).

In the *Society of Sisters* case, *supra*, a private parochial school brought action to enjoin the enforcement of a state law which required all parents to send their children to public schools. The Supreme Court held the challenged act unconstitutional thereby recognizing the right of the plaintiff school to protect the constitutional rights of the pupils of the school and their parents. It is, of course, clear that the impact of the state action there protested was greater upon the school itself than is the state action protested in our instant suit. But in our instant case, not only are children transferred, but tax dollars otherwise due the Akron School Board are transferred too. The defference between the *Society of Sisters* case and this case as to standing seems to be a matter of degree rather than of legal principle.

In *NAACP v. Button, supra*, the Supreme Court recognized the right of an organization to defend the constitutional rights of its members. *NAACP v. Button, supra* at 428.

We recognize, of course, that there is force to the argument of the District Judge that parents of school children whose rights are alleged to be abridged would be wholly proper plaintiffs as to whom the standing argument could not be raised. But it should be noted that the small area concerned and its minimal present impact would be much less likely to come to the attention of said parents or arouse their concern that it would to come to the attention of and arouse the concern of the School Board, which is the immediate object of the order alleged to be unconstitutional. Thus if jurisdiction is refused in a precedent-setting case because the potential litigants, alert to the possible constitutional abuse, are denied standing, quite a bit of the unconstitutional camel may be in the tent before the tent's less alert occupants are awakened.

We believe here that in terms of loss of territory and tax dollars and in terms of identity of interest with the asserted rights of the pupils and their parents, the Akron Board of Education and its Superintendent are true adversary parties and that their complaint states a "Case" or "Controversy" to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment within the intendment of Article III of the U. S. Constitution.

Over and above these considerations there is still a third basis for standing for these plaintiffs. Where plaintiffs' complaint has as yet not been heard on granted motion to dismiss, we assume its well-pleaded allegations to be true. Under this assumption the Akron Board and its Superintendent have been commanded by action of the state board to participate in conduct leading in the direction of segregation of its school system. Such conduct would place the Board and its members and its Superintendent in the position of violating the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. It would subject plaintiffs to being defendants in a suit to restrain conduct which they appear to abhor and which they avow to be unconstitutional. At least theoretically it might subject individual members of the Board and the Superintendent to suits for damages under the Civil Rights Act. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1970).

In *Brewer v. Hoxie School District No. 46*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956), the Eighth Circuit recognized the right of a school board to resist in the federal courts pressures upon it to prevent its performance of its duties in accord with the Constitution of the United States:

> Turning first to the question of federal jurisdiction, it is the position of the appellees that federal jurisdiction of the case exists under the general provision of the federal law, in that the complaint pre-

sents a civil action arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States wherein the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1331, and it arises under the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution implementing the Fourteenth Amendment, and the corollary or related constitutional provision imposing an oath or affirmation upon state officers to support the Constitution.

Appellees contend that as they are under a constitutional duty to support and obey the Fourteenth Amendment and to accord equal protection of the law in their operation of schools, they have a federal right to be free from wrongful interference with the performance of that duty. They say they rest their claim of a federal constitutional right squarely on the fundamental and pervasive provisions of the Constitution and statutes, and declare that the nubbin of their case against defendants in the federal court is the jurisdiction which stems from the Fourteenth Amendment in conjunction with the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution and the cause of action under section 1331 to which they give rise. That the right of the members of the school board to be free from interference with their performance of a duty which the Constitution itself imposes on them derives directly from the Supremacy Clause and the related constitutional provision imposing upon the state officers an oath or affirmation to support the constitution and it is a federal right. The school board is attempting to obey and apply the federal law laid down by the Supreme Court in the Brown case and the defendants attempt and threaten to subvert and prevent it.

Both of the learned and experienced district judges who rendered decision in the case reached the

conclusion that the complaint disclosed that federal jurisdiction existed under the provisions of the general law relied on as above stated, and we are in accord with that conclusion.

Although the defendants contended below and reassert here that the acts complained of against them were acts upon which a suit could have been predicated in the state court and that the acts were of state and not federal cognizance, the complaint was not so drawn. The conspiracy it alleges is a conspiracy to violate a federal right, and recourse to the federal court for its vindication will not be denied merely because a cause of action might likewise exist in the state court. United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L.Ed. 588; United States v. Waddell, 112 U.S. 76, 5 S.Ct. 35, 28 L.Ed. 673; Romero v. Weakley, 9 Cir., 226 F.2d 399; Dyer v. Kazuhisa Abe, D. C. Hawaii, 138 F.Supp. 220. *Brewer v. Hoxie School District No. 46*, 238 F.2d 91, 95 (8th Cir. 1956). (Footnotes omitted.)

The legal conclusions concerning standing, set forth above in the *Hoxie School* case, are directly applicable to the standing issue in our instant case and we adopt the Eighth Circuit's reasoning in this regard.[1]

In a still more authoritative statement on this score (albeit in a footnote), the United States Supreme Court held that a local school board in New York State had standing to bring an action in federal court to test the validity of a New York State Statute requiring school boards to lend textbooks to private (including parochial) schools.

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1. Plaintiffs have not pled a cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (1970) (federal question jurisdiction) perhaps because the tax funds involved may not reach the jurisdictional amount required.

> Appellees do not challenge the standing of appellants to press their claim in this Court. Appellants have taken an oath to support the United States Constitution. Believing § 701 to be unconstitutional, they are in the position of having to choose between violating their oath and taking a step—refusal to comply with § 701—that would be likely to bring expulsion from office and also a reduction in state funds for their school districts. There can be no doubt that appellants thus have a "personal stake in the outcome" of this litigation. *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 204 (1962).

Board of Education v. Allen, 392 U.S. 236, 241 n.5 (1968).

We hold that in the unique facts of this case the Akron Board of Education has standing to bring this action.

We recognize (in spite of the authority cited above) that the cases argued by the dissent (*City of Kenosha v. Bruno*, 412 U.S. 507 (1973); *Moore v. County of Alameda*, 411 U.S. 693 (1973); *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961); *Johnson v. City of Cincinnati*, 450 F.2d 796 (6th Cir. 1971)) holding that municipalities are not "persons" for purposes of the Civil Rights Acts might be extended to apply to state agencies like school boards so as to deprive the Akron Board of standing to sue. While this suit is brought in the name of the Akron Board of Education as a body politic, it is also filed in the name of Conrad C. Ott, the School Superintendent. Mr. Ott clearly is a "person" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (1970), as, of course, are the members of the Board of Education who on motion on remand may be permitted to be added as plaintiffs.[2]

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2. *See Moor v. County of Alameda*, 411 U.S. 693, 712 (1973); *Egan v. City of Aurora*, 365 U.S. 514 (1961); *Myers v. Anderson*, 238 U.S. 368 (1915); *Tinker v. Des Moines Community School District*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969); *Birnbaum v. Trussell*, 347 F.2d 86 (2d Cir. 1965).

We have no doubt concerning the jurisdiction of the District Court to hear and decide a case asserting facts which, if true, would represent a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1343; 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1970).

It is doubtless true that the state as such (and perhaps the State Board of Education as well) are immune from suit, but, of course, injunctive relief may be had to restrain members of a Board of Education (state or local) from violating the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. *Swann v. Board of Education*, 402 U.S. 1, 15 (1971); *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (II)*, 349 U.S. 294 (1955); *Bradley v. Milliken*, 484 F.2d 215 (6th Cir. 1973). In the instant case the defendants include the individual members of the State Board and the State Superintendent.

While these considerations call for reversal of the District Court's judgment dismissing this cause of action, abstention might be suggested until state avenues of relief have been exhausted. *See Reetz v. Bozanich*, 397 U.S. 82 (1970); *Lake Carriers Assn. v. MacMullan*, 336 F. Supp. 248 (E.D. Mich. 1971).

The case of *State ex rel. Zellner v. Board of Education*, 34 Ohio St.2d 199 (Ohio Sup. Ct. 1973), decided after our instant appeal was argued, answers this argument. In it the Supreme Court of Ohio held in a fact situation pertaining to Cincinnati which is very similar to our instant case:

> Considerations of orderly procedure, comity, ultimate judicial economy, and the desire to avoid a "collision course," demand that a state court action dealing with federal civil rights be heard first in the federal forum where a similar action had been previously instituted. *State ex rel. Zellner v. Board of Education, supra*, at 199.

In view of Judge Weick's dissenting opinion, a summary of the holding of the court (as stated in this opinion and the concurring opinion of Judge Pratt) may be in order:

1) Plaintiffs, Akron Board of Education and Conrad C. Ott, have standing to sue.

2) The District Court has jurisdiction of the case under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343 since (at least) plaintiff Conrad Ott is a "person" within the meaning of these sections.

3) The individual defendants (members of the State Board of Education) are not immune from injunctive relief if the facts developed at trial prove a Fourteenth Amendment violation.

I am authorized to state that this summary has the full concurrence of Judge Pratt.

The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

PRATT, District Judge, concurring, in part and dissenting, in part.

Agreeing as I do with Judge Edwards that the plaintiffs herein have standing to sue, I concur in the remand of this case to the District Court so that the plaintiffs herein may have an opportunity to amend. (See 3 Moore's Federal Practice § 15.09).

I also agree with Judge Weick that the Akron Board of Education is not a "person" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (1970). However, a remand

would permit plaintiffs, if they choose, to add parties plaintiff to overcome this obstacle.

Further, plaintiffs should be permitted to amend to allege jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1331. It appears from the last paragraph of plaintiffs' Brief that plaintiffs considered they were precluded from asserting that jurisdictional basis in view of the finding of the District Court that plaintiffs lacked standing.[1] The standing issue being otherwise decided here, plaintiffs can now pursue that avenue.

WEICK, Circuit Judge, dissenting. Akron Board of Education and Conrad C. Ott, as Superintendent of Schools, filed suit in the District Court against the State Board of Education of Ohio, and others, seeking to invalidate a decision of the State Board approving the transfer of a small segment of territory in the Akron School District, known as Sackett Hills, to the adjoining Summit County Boston-Northampton School District.

The complaint was filed under the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1343, alleging in substance that the School Board's and Superintendent Ott's civil rights and constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution were violated by the transfer since it affected the racial balance of the schools to the extent

1. "Finally, even if 28 U.S.C. Section 1343 were to be read so narrowly as to prevent the plaintiffs from bringing their action without the requirement of a jurisdictional amount, the provision of 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 would permit them to maintain the action. Although this additional jurisdictional basis could have been asserted as was the case in *Brewer v. Hoxie School District No. 46*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956), the court below should have permitted an amendment for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction thereunder if necessary. *Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678 (1946); *Sikora v. Brenner, supra.* That it did not do so is clearly attributable to its belief that in any event the plaintiffs lacked standing." (App. brief pp. 19-20).

of six pupils and it would deprive the School Board of tax revenues.

The parties filed a written stipulation, in which they agreed to the facts.

The State Board filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on the grounds (1) that the Akron Board did not have standing to maintain the suit, and (2) that the Court was without jurisdiction. The District Court, in a well-considered opinion, held that the plaintiffs lacked standing to sue, and that the Court was without jurisdiction. It dismissed the complaint. The plaintiffs have appealed. I would affirm.

In essence, this suit was brought by one body politic of the State of Ohio against another body politic of the same state, the latter being the superior of the former. No precedent for such a suit has been found. We will show that federal law, as declared by the Supreme Court, does not entertain such suits.

The only remedy of the Akron School Board is to review the decision of the State Board under Section 2506.01 of Ohio Rev. Code (1972 Supp.) which provides in relevant part:

> "Every final order, adjudication, or decision of any officer, tribunal, authority, board, bureau, commission, department or other division of any political subdivision of the state may be reviewed by the common pleas court of the county in which the principal office of the political subdivision is located . . . ."

Section 2506.04, Ohio Rev. Code (1972 Supp.), vests full power and authority in the common pleas court to determine all questions, including alleged constitutional violations. It provides:

"The court may find that the order, adjudication or decision is unconstitutional, illegal, arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable, or unsupported by the preponderance of substantial, reliable and probative evidence on the whole record. Consistent with its findings, the court may affirm, reverse, vacate, or modify the order, adjudication or decision, or remand the cause to the officer or body appealed from with instructions to enter an order consistent with the findings or opinion of the court. The judgment of the court may be appealed by any party on questions of law pursuant to sections 2505.1 to 2505.45, inclusive, of the Revised Code."

The Akron Board of Education is a body politic and corporate entity, organized and existing by virtue of Ohio Rev. Code, Sec. 3313.17. It is empowered to manage and control education in its district and it has the power to sue and to be sued with respect to the rights and responsibilities conferred upon it by law.

The State Board of Education of Ohio likewise is a body politic and corporate organized and existing by virtue of Ohio Rev. Code, Secs. 3301.01.1 to 3301.07.1. It has general supervisory power over the system of education throughout the state. Ohio Rev. Code, Sec. 3301.07. In addition, the Legislature delegated to the State Board special power with respect to the transfer of portions of one school district to another school district. Section 3311.24, Ohio Rev. Code, provides in relevant part:

"If the board of education of a city school district . . . deems it advisable to transfer territory from such district . . . to a county school district, or if a petition, signed by seventy-five per cent of the qualified electors residing within that portion of a city or exempted village school district proposed to be trans-

ferred voting at the last general election, requests such a transfer . . . .

"Not later than the first day of September the state board of education shall either approve or disapprove a proposed transfer of territory filed with it and provided by this section and shall notify, in writing, the boards of education of the districts affected by such proposed transfer of territory of its decision.

"If the decision of the state board of education is an approval of the proposed transfer of territory then the board of education of the district in which the territory is located shall, within thirty days after receiving the state board of education's decision, adopt a resolution transferring the territory . . . ."

Early in 1972 some fifty-two residents (all of whom are white) of an area in Akron known as Sackett Hills, caused a petition to be filed with the State Board of Education, seeking the transfer of that area from the Akron City School District to the adjacent rural school district. The residents of Sackett Hills, the area sought to be transferred, resided near the north corporation line of the City of Akron, but within its boundaries.

On May 23, 1972, a hearing was held in the offices of the Akron Board of Education on the petition to transfer the area. The hearing took place before a Referee appointed pursuant to the state Administrative Procedure Act, Chap. 119, Ohio Rev. Code, and Ohio Rev. Code § 3311.24, at which hearing the parties offered evidence and exhibits. The Referee, on June 15, 1972, made his report to the State Board, with findings of fact and recommendation concerning the approval of the transfer.

The Referee in his report to the State Board recommended to the State Board of Education that the Sackett Hills area be transferred to the adjoining Summit County Boston-Northampton School District. The State Board adopted the recommendation of the Referee and passed a resolution of approval as required under the statute to cause the transfer of the residents' area to the adjoining school district.

The Akron Board was required by Ohio Rev. Code § 1311.24, within thirty days after receiving the State Board's decision, to adopt a resolution transferring the territory. The Akron Board has failed and refused to comply with the statute. It did not avail itself of its remedy under Sections 2506.01 and 2506.04 Rev. Code of Ohio (1972 Supp.), but instead it filed the present suit in the District Court seeking to invalidate the transfer.

As before stated, the complaint charged that the transfer will alter the existing racial balances in Akron Public Schools, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The complaint further alleged that only six pupils from Sackett Hills were attending Akron's public schools. Assuming, but not admitting, that the Fourteenth Amendment requires the balancing of races in the public school system, it would appear here that Akron's loss of six pupils could well be characterized as de minimus.

It would further appear from the factual findings of the Referee included in the record that valid, nonracial grounds motivated his recommendation for the transfer of the territory. These grounds included consideration of the distance of the territory from the Akron public schools, the geography of the territory, the hills, and roads leading to such schools, and the danger to the pupils involved in the busing of the children long distances to

the Akron schools. The findings also took into account the miserably poor busing service provided by the Akron School Board, as a consequence of which the six children arrived at the Akron schools late and left early, and the inordinate amount of time involved.

However, we need not decide the merits of the case, because it was disposed of on the issues of standing and jurisdiction.

The District Court was eminently correct in ruling that a body politic and corporate of a state is not a "person" within the meaning of, and subject to, the Civil Rights Act. Congress never intended to make state political subdivisions amenable to the Act. *City of Kenosha v. Bruno*, 412 U.S. 507 (1973); *Moor v. County of Alameda*, 411 U.S. 693 (1973); *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961); *Johnson v. City of Cincinnati*, 450 F.2d 796, 798 (6th Cir. 1971). The District Court therefore lacked jurisdiction to entertain the action under Section 1983.[1]

It is obvious that 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1970), applies only to acts committed under color of state law by a *person*, and the State Board is not a *person*. The fact that Conrad C. Ott has joined as party plaintiff does not change the situation since the State Board is still not a person.

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1. Unlike *City of Kenosha, supra*, where the Attorney General was a party defendant, no officer of the State of Ohio is a party to this case.

Judge Edwards' opinion recognized that the rule of these cases might be extended to school boards so as to deprive the Akron Board of Education of standing to sue. (Opin. pp. 9, 10). In my opinion it is not necessary to extend the rule, as there is no question but that state agencies are political subdivisions of the state.

The rule in these cases cannot be circumvented by suing the political subdivisions and joining with them as parties defendant their members and employees individually.

28 U.S.C. § 1343(3) (1962) does not help the plaintiffs because they are not asserting any violation of their own constitutional rights but are attempting to assert rights of some school children against other school children who will be affected thereby. As to the rights of the school children, the School Board has no standing to assert them.

We need not speculate whether plaintiffs might have brought suit under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (1966). No such claim was made in the District Court, or here. To invoke Section 1331 plaintiffs would have been required to plead that the matter in controversy exceeded the amount or value of $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and arose under the Constitution of the United States. The Court found that the Akron Board had not established that it sustained any damage as a result of the transfer. The only aspect of the transfer which arguably involves money is the tax base which was transferred from Akron School District to Boston-Northhampton School District. This loss, however, would be compensated by the fact that the Akron School Board no longer would be required to educate the children from the transferred area. The net result is a "wash" and there is no monetary amount in controversy. No doubt this is the real reason why counsel for plaintiffs did not attempt to utilize Section 1331.

Furthermore, plaintiffs' action does not arise under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The District Court stated:

> "While the Akron Board of Education is to be congratulated for its acceptance of its constitutional burden, it may not attempt to vindicate or preserve what are essentially the rights of the school children of Akron in this case."

In *Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 U.S. 727 at 733 (1972), the Supreme Court held that standing to obtain judicial review of agency action was conferred only upon those who could show "that the challenged action had caused them 'injury in fact.' "

In *United States v. Students, etc.* (*SCRAP*), 412 U.S. 669 (1973), a divided Court, in following *Sierra Club* held that plaintiffs had alleged such injury in fact to themselves, although the Chief Justice and two Associate Justices disagreed.

In our case the Akron School Board and Superintendent Conrad Ott have alleged no injury to themselves. Their claim of possible, theoretical injury to some school children is highly speculative, uncertain, and in my opinion, ill founded.

Nor should an Appellate Court reverse a District Court which has rendered a correct decision, because of the possibility that upon remand additional necessary parties can be added who may or may not be able to present a justiciable claim. It is not our function to restructure plaintiffs' case.

If any of the school children have a claim for constitutional violation, the courts are wide open to receive such a claim brought by their parents or next friends. In our opinion the decision in the present case would not foreclose such action.

Neither the Akron School Board nor its Superintendent Ott have any standing to attack state legislation which they are charged by law with the duty to enforce. As well stated by Chief Judge Battisti in his opinion in the present case:

> "Analogous situations do not support their claim. Municipal corporations have regularly been denied

standing in the federal courts to attack state legislation as violative of the Federal Constitution. *E.g.*, *Pawhuska v. Pawhuska Oil Co.*, 250 US 394 (1919); *Trenton v. New Jersey*, 262 US 182 (1923); *Williams v. Mayor*, 289 US 36 (1933). While administrative or executive officers have standing to defend the constitutionality of legislation which he is charged with administering or enforcing, *e.g.*, *Boynton v. Hutchinson Gas Co.*, 291 US 656 (1934), a state official did not have the requisite interest necessary to vindicate the Federal Constitution so as to give him standing to attack the validity of a state statute which he was charged with enforcing. *Smith v. Indiana*, 191 US 138 (1903); *Columbus & Greenville Ry. v. Miller*, 283 US 96 (1931)."

For purposes of standing to assert claims of unconstitutional acts on the part of the State Board of Education, the Akron Board of Education is assuming two separate and distinct roles. The first role is that of a political entity asserting its own rights inherent in that entity; the second role is that of a group of public officials asserting the constitutional rights of others, namely, their constituents. In either role the Akron Board has no standing to assert that the transfer of the territory ordered by its political superior, the State Board of Education, was in contravention of the United States Constitution.

It has been recognized throughout the history of our legal system that there is substantial distinction between the constitutional rights of private and public entities. In *Dartmouth College v. Woodard*, 4 Wheat. 518 (1819), the Supreme Court discussed the constitutional rights of political subdivisions, *vis-a-vis* actions of their political superior, the state itself. The Court explained that since political subdivisions, such as cities, towns and municipali-

ties, are but creatures of the state, they have no rights independent of those expressly provided by the state. Such political subdivisions, therefore, can assert no "constitutional rights" in opposition to acts of the state. 4 Wheat. at 661.

In the present case the Legislature of Ohio has granted a right of appeal to the Common Pleas Court; it has not granted to a local School Board the right to sue its superior. The School Board therefore had no power or authority to institute action in the Federal Court to vitiate the action of its superior.

The principle has been reaffirmed and expanded in a substantial number of cases. *E.g., Williams v. Mayor of Baltimore,* 289 U.S. 36 (1933); *Risty v. Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry.,* 270 U.S. 378, 390 (1926); *Newark v. New Jersey,* 262 U.S. 192 (1923); *Trenton v. New Jersey,* 262 U.S. 182 (1923); *Worcester v. Worcester Consol. St. Ry.,* 196 U.S. 539 (1905).

In *Trenton v. New Jersey, supra,* the Court articulated the doctrine as follows:

> "A municipality is merely a department of the State, and the State may withhold, grant or withdraw powers and privileges as it sees fit. However great or small its sphere of action, it remains the creature of the State exercising and holding powers and privileges subject to the sovereign will. See *Barnes v. District of Columbia,* 91 U.S. 540, 544, 545.
>
> . . .
>
> "The power of the State, unrestrained by the contract clause or the Fourteenth Amendment, over the rights and property of cities held and used for 'governmental purposes' cannot be questioned." (262 U.S. at 187-188).

It might be argued, however, that the instant case is distinguishable from the above line of cases in that the suit of the plaintiffs herein is against the State Board of Education (itself a political subdivision), rather than against the State Legislature. Such a distinction is not legally relevant for purposes of standing.[2]

In *New Orleans v. New Orleans Water Works Co.*, 142 U.S. 79 (1891), the City of New Orleans sued the local Water Works Company on a contract to supply water. The company defended on the ground that legislation had effectively given it the power to break the contract and therefore it had no liability. The position of the city was that if the Legislature had given the company such power, it was an unconstitutional act (in violation of the contract clause) and therefore there was no defense to the company. The Court accepted the company's defense, stating that, in effect, this was a suit by the city against the State Legislature on constitutional grounds, a suit that was not maintainable under traditional doctrine.

So too in the instant case, the suit, in effect, is against the State Legislature. The Legislature has expressly provided that the State Board of Education can transfer portions of school districts in the manner in which the transfer complained of, was accomplished. Ohio Rev. Code, § 3311.24.[3]

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2. It could be argued that this entire doctrine does not refer, technically, to "standing", but rather, it is concerned with a fundamental absence of power. However, we will accept Mr. Justice Frankfurter's characterization of the doctrine as one involving principles of standing. See *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 290, n.23 (1962) (dissenting opinion).

3. This does not mean, of course, that the Akron Board was powerless to contest the actions of the State Board if it deviated from the legislative prescription. In fact, as previously pointed out, it had the right to a review of the decision of the State Board in the Common Pleas Court.

Since the State Board complied with the legislative prescription, its actions are in effect sanctioned by the State Legislature, and the Akron Board of Education (as a political entity of the State of Ohio) cannot void the State Board's actions on constitutional grounds.

The second role in which the Akron Board could be said to be bringing this suit, as public officials asserting the constitutional rights of their constituent student body to attend nonsegregated schools, is equally invalid as a basis for standing.

In *Smith v. Indiana*, 191 U.S. 138 (1903), a public officer, a county auditor, attacked the constitutionality of a state mortgage exemption law. The Court held that the auditor, in his official capacity, could not attack the constitutionality of the exemption, stating:

> "It is evident that the auditor had no personal interest in the litigation. He had certain duties as a public officer to perform. The performance of those duties was of no personal benefit to him. Their nonperformance was equally so. He neither gained nor lost anything by invoking the advice of the Supreme Court as to the proper action he should take. He was testing the constitutionality of the law purely in the interest of third persons, viz., the taxpayers, and in this particular the case is analogous to that of *Caffrey v. Oklahoma*, 177 U.S. 346. We think the interest of an appellant in this court should be a *personal and not an official interest*, and that the defendant, having sought the advice of the courts of his own State in his official capacity, should be content to abide by their decision." (Emphasis added.) (191 U.S. at 149).

The holding in *Smith* was reaffirmed thereafter until it apparently became sufficiently well-established to re-

move further argument. See *Stewart v. Kansas City*, 239 U.S. 14 (1915); *Marshall v. Dye*, 231 U.S. 250 (1913); *Braxton County Court v. West Virginia*, 208 U.S. 192 (1908). We perceive no compelling logic or reason to resurrect this antiquated issue.

The Akron Board of Education, as a group of public officials, cannot assert the constitutional rights of some of its constituency in opposition to not only the State Board but also to others of its constituency.

In *Triplett v. Tiemann*, 302 F.Supp. 1239 (D. Neb. 1969), a number of local school districts brought an action against the State Board of Education, alleging that actions of the State Board pursuant to statutory authorization were unconstitutional. The Three-Judge Court held that the school districts had no standing to assert constitutional claims against the State Board of Education. The Court stated:

> "The plaintiff school districts are legally not subject to injury under the Equal Protection Clause. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment has no application to the acts of a State against its own political subdivisions. City of Trenton v. New Jersey, 262 U.S. 182-188, 43 S.Ct. 534, 67 L.Ed. 937 (1923); City of Newark v. New Jersey, 262 U.S. 192, 196, 43 S.Ct. 539, 67 L.Ed. 943 (1923); Williams v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, 289 U.S. 36, 40, 53 S.Ct. 431, 77 L.Ed. 1015 (1933). See also Annotation, 116 A.L.R. 1037." (302 F.Supp. at 1242).

With this conclusion I agree.

The District Court distinguished *Brewer v. Hoxie School District*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956), *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925), and *Bartels v. Iowa*, 262 U.S. 404 (1923), and other cases relied on by the

plaintiffs. I agree with the District Court that these decisions are not apposite.

It was wholly unnecessary for a School Board to assume to act for aggrieved children, in the place of their parents or legal guardians, and to take legal action in the Federal Court which might seriously affect the substantial rights of other children, in this case the children living in Sackett Hills who are suffering from the poor busing policy of the Akron Board.

Nor is it understandable why the Akron Board invoked a dubious remedy in the Federal Courts when it had an unquestioned right to appeal to the Common Pleas Court from the State Board's order of transfer and to assert there all of the claims which it is making in the Federal Court.

Controversies and disputes between state political agencies should properly be resolved in the state courts.

In recent years the Federal Courts have been inundated with actions brought under the Civil Rights laws. We think it is inadvisable for Federal Courts to get involved with disputes between state political agencies where plain and adequate remedies for their resolution are provided under state law. We followed this principle in *Burks v. Perk*, 470 F.2d 163 (6th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied*, 412 U.S. 905 (1973). In that case we vacated an injunction issued by the District Court against the Mayor of Cleveland which enjoined the Mayor from conducting a hearing on charges for the removal of Civil Service Commissioners.

Three opinions have been filed in this appeal. In the opinion filed by Judge Pratt, he concurs in part with Judge Edwards' opinion, and dissents in part. As I interpret the opinions, Judge Pratt agrees with me that the Akron Board is not a person within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (1970). If this is

correct then the State Board, like the Akron Board, would not be amenable to the Civil Rights Act. Judge Pratt would remand to allow the plaintiffs to amend. Judge Pratt agrees with Judge Edwards that the plaintiffs have standing to sue and that the District Court had jurisdiction. Judge Edwards would reverse.

I do not concur in either a reversal or a remand. If the case is remanded the District Court is obligated to follow, as it did, the three decisions of the Supreme Court hereinbefore cited, holding that a state political subdivision is not amenable to actions under Section 1983. The District Court is likewise bound to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court holding that one state political subdivision or agency does not have the power and authority to sue another state agency for alleged constitutional violations.

It is clear to me that the Akron Board and Conrad C. Ott have alleged no "injury in fact" to themselves. They have no standing, power or authority to sue for alleged constitutional violation of the rights of other persons.

The Referee who heard the evidence sustained the transfer of the small area which would afford needed relief to six children, on non-racial grounds. It is ridiculous to contend that affording this relief affects the racial balance of the Akron School District to any material degree. Even if it did, it would not violate the constitutional rights of anyone.

As well stated by Chief Justice Burger in *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Educ.*, 402 U.S. 1 at 24 (1971):

> "If we were to read the holding of the District Court to require, as a matter of substantive constitu-

tional right, any particular degree of racial balance or mixing, that approach would be disapproved and we would be obliged to reverse."

The amended complaint does not state any claim upon which relief can be granted. The decision of the District Court is correct.

I would affirm.

APPENDIX B

Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals

(Filed January 15, 1974)

No. 72-2075

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

AKRON BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CONRAD C. OTT, SUPERINTENDENT,
Plaintiffs-Appellants

vs.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OHIO, *et al.*,
Defendants-Appellees.

JUDGMENT

APPEAL from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

THIS CAUSE came on to be heard on the record from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio and was argued by counsel.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court in this cause be and the same is hereby reversed and the case is remanded for further proceedings.

It is further ordered that Plaintiffs-Appellants recover from Defendants-Appellees, the costs on appeal, as itemized below, and that execution therefor issue out of said District Court.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT
/s/ JAMES A. HIGGINS
Clerk

APPENDIX C

Opinion of the United States District Court

(Filed September 4, 1972)

NO. C 72-809

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

AKRON BOARD OF EDUCATION, *et al.*,
Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OHIO, *et al.*,
Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

BATTISTI, C.J.

The defendants have moved to dismiss this action on the ground that neither plaintiff has standing to bring this cause pursuant to 42 USC §1983 or the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Plaintiffs, the Akron Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools of Akron, allege that this action arises under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 USC §1983 and invoke this Court's jurisdiction pursuant to 28 USC §1343.

Plaintiff Akron Board of Education is a body corporate and politic organized to operate free schools with the Akron City School District and is empowered by state statute to bring suit in its own name for the purpose of enforcing its rights and responsibilities under the law. The plain-

tiffs wish to restrain and enjoin the transfer of the Sachett Hills area for the Akron City School District to the adjacent Summit County Boston-North Hampton School District purportedly pursuant to Section 3311.24 of the Ohio Revised Code, because such a transfer would affect the racial composition of the Akron schools and on other grounds.

In order to evaluate whether the plaintiffs in this case possess the requisite standing, an analysis of the law of standing and the language of 42 USC §1983 and 28 USC §1343 is required. It is generally agreed that the role of the judiciary is the protection of interests specifically affected by an allegedly illegal official action. As Professor Jaffe has described it:

> ". . . when the plaintiff is not able to satisfy the requirement of special interest, when he brings his action as a representative of the general public, the propriety of judicial intervention is sharply questioned. It is not that private interests and the public interests are mutually exclusive elements of the common weal. The protection of private rights is an essential constituent of the public interest and conversely, without a well-ordered state there could be no enforcement of private rights. Private and public interests are both in a substantive and in a procedural sense aspects of the totality of the legal order. (Footnote omitted) But this truth offers little help in determining the proper role of judicial control of public officers. It may still be argued that judicial control is more necessary, more apt, or more feasible in controversies which specifically affect the interests of the litigants, and that in the absence of special injury the judiciary should not intervene." (Jaffe, Judicial Control of Administrative Action, 459.)

The question of standing in the federal courts is considered within the framework of "cases" and "controversies." See *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 US 433, 464 (concurring opinion). Apart from the jurisdictional requirement, the Supreme Court has developed a series of rules of self-restraint for its own governance which include:

> "The Court will not pass upon the validity of a statute upon complaint of one who fails to show that he is injured by its operation (citation and footnote omitted.) Among the many applications of this rule, none is more striking than the denial of the right of challenge to one who lacks a personal or property right. Thus, the challenge by a public official interested only in the performance of his official duty will not be entertained. *Columbus & Greenville Ry. v. Miller*, 283 US 96, 99-100." *Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Authority*, 297 US 288, 347-348 (concurring opinion by Brandeis, J.)

These rules of self-restraint will be examined concurrently with a discussion of the constitutional requirements.

"In terms of Article III limitations on federal court jurisdiction, the question of standing is related only to whether the dispute sought to be adjudicated will be presented in an adversary context and in a form historically viewed as capable of judicial resolution." *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 US 83, 101 (1968). When reviewing questions of standing, two criteria must be met. First, it must be established that the plaintiff has suffered injury in fact, economic or otherwise. Additionally, the interest which plaintiff seeks to protect must be "arguably within the zone of interests to be protected or regulated by the statute or constitutional guarantee in question." *Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc. et al. v. Camp*, 397 US 150, 153 (1969).

The Akron School Board and the Superintendent of the Akron Schools contend that they have been injured because the transfer of these students out of the Akron District will affect the racial composition of the students in their schools and the school tax base for the Akron School District. Since this is a motion to dismiss, the plaintiffs' allegation of discrimination must be accepted as fact. The question is whether the Akron Board of Education is legally capable of being injured by this discrimination. Without doubt there are some who are directly affected by this transfer, assuming that the plaintiffs' allegations are true. These are the taxpayers of Akron, who might well have to pay more in school taxes, and the students of Akron, whose school's racial composition will be altered. However, the injury to the Akron Board of Education is not as clear cut. Analogous situations do not support their claim. Municipal corporations have regularly been denied standing in the federal courts to attack state legislation as violative of the Federal Constitution. *E.g., Pawhuska v. Pawhuska Oil Co.*, 250 US 394 (1919); *Trenton v. New Jersey*, 262 US 182 (1923); *Williams v. Mayor*, 289 US 36 (1933). While administrative or executive officers have standing to defend the constitutionality of legislation which he is charged with administering or enforcing, *e.g., Boynton v. Hutchinson Gas Co.*, 291 US 656 (1934), a state official did not have the requisite interest necessary to vindicate the Federal Constitution so as to give him standing to attack the validity of a state statute which he was charged with enforcing. *Smith v. Indiana*, 191 US 138 (1903); *Columbus & Greenville Ry. v. Miller*, 283 US 96 (1931).

Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 US 447 (1923) deserves thoughtful review. This case challenged the constitutionality of the Maternity Act, which provided for appropriations to participating states for the purpose of reducing maternal and infant mortality and to protect the health

of mothers and infants. It was asserted that these appropriations were local and not national, and that it constituted an effective means of inducing the states to yield a portion of their sovereignty in violation of the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court acknowledged that they had no power per se to review and annul acts of Congress on the ground that they are unconstitutional and rejected the claim of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that it could sue on behalf of the rights of its citizens which, allegedly, were invaded and usurped by the Maternity Act. While the Court did not say that the State may never intervene to protect its citizens against any form of enforcement of unconstitutional acts of Congress, this case was not in which they could sue *parens patriae*.[1] The Akron Board of Education, as Massachusetts, contends that it may institute this suit even though it has not suffered any direct injury in fact, economic or otherwise. See *Sierra Club v. Morton*, 405 US 727 (1972). The plaintiffs here apparently feel, as did the Sierra Club, that individualized injury need not be pleaded since they are bringing a "public action." While the Supreme Court has broadened the number of injuries upon which plaintiffs may seek relief, they have not abandoned the requirement that the plaintiff must himself have suffered an injury.

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1. It should be noted that the vitality of *Massachusetts v. Mellon, supra*, was not affected by *Flast v. Cohen, supra*. Flast dealt with a suit by a taxpayer to attack a federal statute on the ground that it violated the Establishment and Free Exercise Clauses of the First Amendment rather than whether a taxpayer may challenge the constitutionality of the administration of a regulatory statute. Mr. Flast, unlike Mrs. Frothingham (in the companion case to *Massachusetts v. Mellon* established a logical link between his status and the type of legislative enactment attacked and established a nexus between his status as a taxpayer and the fact that the challenged law "exceeds the specific limitations imposed upon the exercise of the congressional taxing and spending power and not simply that the enactment is generally beyond the powers delegated to Congress by Article I, §8.

The plaintiffs rely principally upon a recent decision in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio to support the proposition that they have standing to sue. *Cincinnati Board of Education et al. v. State Board of Education* (Civil Action 7673, S.D.Ohio, W.D., June 21, 1972) dealt with this precise issue. The District Judge overruled motion to dismiss in an action filed by the Cincinnati Board of Education to prevent a transfer of homes from its jurisdiction to the Forest Hills School District. In his opinion, he adopted and incorporated the finding of the United States Magistrate, to whom the matter was automatically referred and added several paragraphs in addition.

He stated that while there was a general rule that a party cannot challenge a state action unless he is within the group whose rights have been infringed, *Barrows v. Jackson*, 346 US 249 (1953), there were exceptions to this proposition. One of these exceptions was drawn in *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 US 510 (1924), where the Supreme Court allowed two private schools to maintain an action to enjoin the enforcement of an initiative measure requiring parents and guardians to send their children to public schools on the ground that it violated the Society's and Hill Military Academy's constitutional rights to receive just compensation for the destruction of each one's corporation business. Both the Society of Sisters and the Military Academy were corporations who had been characterized as persons within the context of the Fourteenth Amendment and were attempting to prevent the loss of their property without due process of law. This direct economic injury cannot be properly claimed by the Akron Board of Education and, therefore, reliance on this case is misplaced. The fact that the result of this suit permitted parents and guardians to send their children to schools of

their choice cannot mask the fact that these schools themselves had standing to sue to protect its property rights.[2]

Regardless of the holding of Pierce, the eminent District Judge relied on *Bartels v. Iowa* (and two other cases), 262 US 404 (1923) as support for the proposition that private *parens patriae* were permitted to raise the rights of their students to learn the German language in their suit to enjoin the enforcement of a statute which penalized the teaching of a foreign language to young children in schools. With all due respect, there is no indication in the opinion of the Supreme Court or the published arguments that the injunction sought by the Lutheran Synod was brought as a private *parens patriae*. Rather, it seems that the three cases decided together, along with *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 US 390 (1922), decided the same day, dealt with the rights of teachers to teach languages other than English since they were threatened with criminal prosecution for violation of these laws. The inability to teach German in Lutheran schools may well have been viewed as an infringement on a First Amendment right. However, the opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds is all too brief and does not make this clear. Mr. Justice Holmes, in his short dissent, frames the issue presented as whether teachers were deprived of liberty secured under the Fourteenth Amendment by this statute. Therefore, it would seem that the Lutheran Synod was suing for its teachers and for its own right to offer the teaching of German and not the right of their students to learn German. There is no denying the fact that allowing teachers to teach German means *a fortiori*; that students would be afforded the

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2. Since these cases do not establish a right of private *parens patriae*, the notion of a public *parent patriae*, if such a thing may be applied to this situation, cannot be reached from this premise. The question of whether *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 US 483 (1954) itself establishes a right of public *parens patriae* is discussed later in this opinion.

opportunity to learn German. However, this result does not indicate that reasons for the suit were an attempt to preserve the rights of the students.

A third case was relied on by the District Judge and is relied on by plaintiffs here. *Brewer v. Hoxie School District*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956) was an action by a consolidated school district, its directors and superintendent for a declaratory judgment and an injunction against further interference by the "White Citizens' Council" with the operation of their schools on a desegrated basis. This action marked an attempt to enjoin those who wished to interfere with the school board's compliance with *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 US 483 (1954). The school board brought this suit under the Supremacy Clause, Article 6, Cl 3; 18 USC §§241 and 242; 42 USC §§1983, 1985 (2) and 1988; and the Fourteenth Amendment. Jurisdiction was alleged pursuant to 28 USC §§1331 and 1343. This case, while superficially similar to the case at bar, is quite different. The members of the Hoxie School Board were threatened or intimidated by certain of the defendants. Certain of the defendants interfered with the operation of the Hoxie schools by acts of trespass, boycott, and picketing. In the case at bar, the plaintiffs claim only that the racial balance of their schools will be altered. However, there is language at the conclusion of this opinion which supports the position espoused by the Akron Board of Education.

Judge Woodrough affirmed the decision of the District Court that the:

> "[I]dentity of interest between the school board and the school children is sufficiently close so as to permit the school board to assert the rights of school children under the Fourteenth Amendment in a federal

equitable proceeding to restrain the illegal conduct." 238 F.2d at 104.

The opinion continued that since the school board had the duty to afford the children the equal protection of the law, it had the "correlative right . . . to protection in performance of its function." (238 F.2d at 104.) The Court felt that the rights of the school board and the rights of the children were "intimately identified" so that the personal rights of individuals to the equal protection of the laws could be asserted by a party in whose favor the right directly exists. *Cf. Buchanan v. Warley*, 245 US 60 (1917); *Columbia Broadcasting System v. United States*, 316 US 407 (1941); *See generally*, Sedler, *Standing to Assert Constitutional Jus Tertii in the Supreme Court*, 71 Yale L.J. 599 (1962).

While this dicta standing alone seems to establish, or argue for the recognition of, the right of a school board to sue on behalf of its students in an effort to comply with decisions of the Supreme Court, it does not so stand. The members of the school board were personally intimidated by certain of the defendants and the members of the school board were impeded in their attempt to dismantle their segregated school system. The obligations of the school board to attempt to integrate and operate their schools and the rights of the students to go to school free from threats, boycotts, and pickets by the White Citizens' Council and their supporters tracked exactly. The students were being harassed in attempting to attend their school, and the board was being harassed in their attempt to integrate and operate these schools. The Akron School Board can allege no personal injury and no infringement on their duty to "operate" the free schools of Akron which would permit them to attempt to exercise their "correlative right" to sue on behalf of their students. Both the

Board and the children must suffer injury in fact before the rule of practice which requires the naming of children plaintiffs may be waived. Therefore, this case also cannot be said to dispose of this troublesome issue.

It is argued that *Brown v. Board of Education, supra,* and *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education,* 402 US 1 (1971) establish the sufficient nexus to afford the plaintiffs standing to sue. While there is no contention that declaratory and injunctive relief may not lie to prevent an alteration in the attendance district if such an alteration constitutes an intentional discrimination in violation of the Equal Protection Clause, *Deal v. Cincinnati Board of Education,* 419 F.2d 1387 (6th Cir. 1969), the question as to who may seek such relief has never been ruled on by the United States Supreme Court.

It has been clear since *Brown II* that:

> "School authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems; courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constituted good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles. . . . At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non discriminatory basis." *Brown v. Board of Education,* 349 US 294, 299-300 (1955).

The Supreme Court has regularly reaffirmed this constitutional obligation which it placed upon school boards. *Green v. County School Board,* 391 US 430 (1968); *Alexander v. Holmes County School Board,* 396 US 19 (1969); *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, supra.* It would seem at first blush that this opinion operates to interfere with the Supreme Court's order and with what is assumed to be a good faith attempt by the plaintiffs

to comply with the spirit of the high court's mandate. This is not the case. The Board of Education is free to pursue appropriate state judicial action with an ultimate appeal from the Supreme Court of Ohio to the United States Supreme Court, so it is clear that they are not without a forum. However, this ignores rather than solves the problem. The mere fact that a burden has been placed on bodies corporate and politic does not grant them, *a fortiori*, standing to sue. Standing to sue emanates either from a statutory provision such as Section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act, Article III, or the court-imposed limitations of standing.[3] *Swann* and *Brown* have not altered or amended either the Article III or the court-imposed limitations on standing. Unless the Akron School Board can indicate some injury to itself as a body corporate or to its members, its suit must be dismissed. There are only limits as to what a school board can do. Its remedies are limited. While it can bus its students across the length and breadth of the district, only the courts can re-draw school boundary lines so as to correct the imbalance caused by segregated housing patterns or the arbitrary drawing of those lines by the State Board of Education. The courts can do this only when the facts dictate it and when the parties bringing the case are real parties in interest. The real parties of interest in the establishment and preservation of racial balance in the Akron Schools are the students of Akron.

While the Akron Board of Education is to be congratulated for its acceptance of its constitutional burden, it may not attempt to vindicate or preserve what are essentially the rights of the school children of Akron in this case.

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3. This distinction is often blurred in that standing, like justiciability of which it is an aspect, is surrounded by the "same complexities and vagaries that inhere in justiciability." *Flast v. Cohen, supra*, at 98.

Before disposing of this motion, it is important to review the defendants' claim that the Akron Board of Education is not a person within the purview of 42 USC §1983. This statute reads:

> "Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, *any citizen of the United States or other person* within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured. . ." (Emphasis added)

Neither the Akron Board of Education nor the Superintendent of Schools, in his official capacity, is a citizen or other person within the meaning of this section in this context. The Superintendent of Schools, if he is a person within Section 1983, has not been, in his official capacity, deprived of any rights, privileges, or immunities under color of state law. As has been indicated previously, he does not allege any such rights, privileges, or immunities, but rather he alleges the rights of *jus tertii*. Since the plaintiffs do not come within the purview of Section 1983, their contention that they may bring this action directly under the Fourteenth Amendment must be examined. 28 USC §1343(3) reads:

> "The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any *person* . . . to redress the deprivation, under color of any state law . . . of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the *Constitution of the United States* or by an Act of Congress providing for equal rights of *citizens* or of all *persons* within the jurisdiction of the United States." (Emphasis added.)

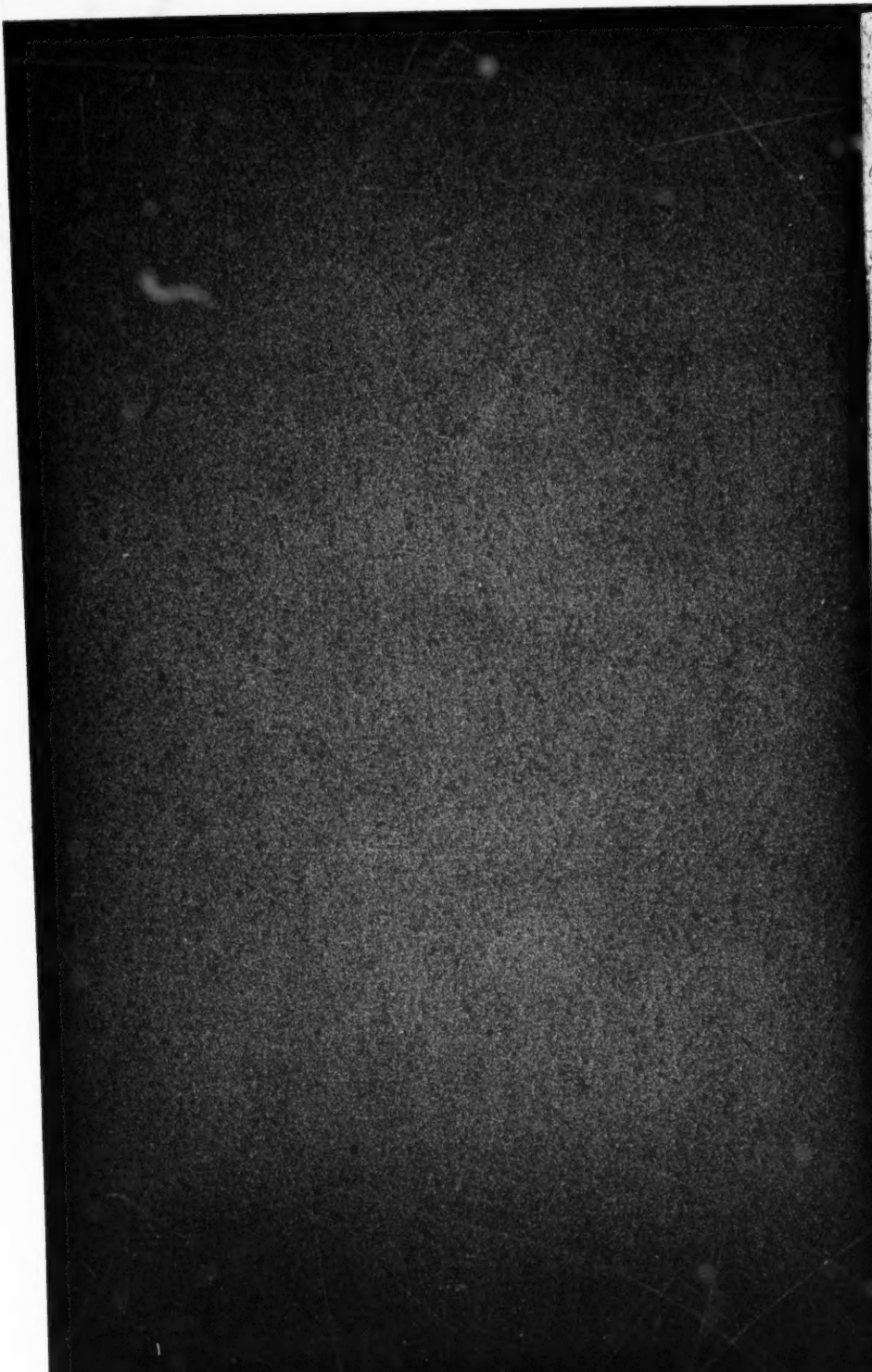
As this jurisdictional statute indicates, an action may be brought to redress the deprivation of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution, *McGuire v. Amrein*, 101 F.Supp. 414 (D.C.Md. 1951); *Baker v. Carr*, 369 US 186 (1962); *Johnson v. Hood*, 430 F.2d 610 (5th Cir. 1970). Therefore, the plaintiffs need not make an allegation under Section 1983 in order to vindicate their equal protection claims. But in order for the plaintiffs to proceed under the Fourteenth Amendment and this jurisdictional statute, they must be *persons*. As was indicated above, they do not qualify as persons.

Since the Akron Board of Education and the Superintendent of the Akron Schools do not have standing to sue in this Court and are not persons within the jurisdictional statute, this Court has no alternative but to dismiss this cause for want of jurisdiction. If plaintiffs wish to enjoin this transfer, their only forum is the state court. This is indeed unfortunate since they could litigate their cause before a federal tribunal by joining as parties plaintiff, the people who may be affected by the transfer order, the taxpayers and students of Akron.

This cause is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Frank J. Battisti
Chief Judge



SUPREME COURT, U. S.

MAY 11 19

MICHAEL RODAK, JR.

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1973
No. 73-1545

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OHIO, *et al.*,
Petitioners,

vs.

AKRON BOARD OF EDUCATION, *et al.*,
Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

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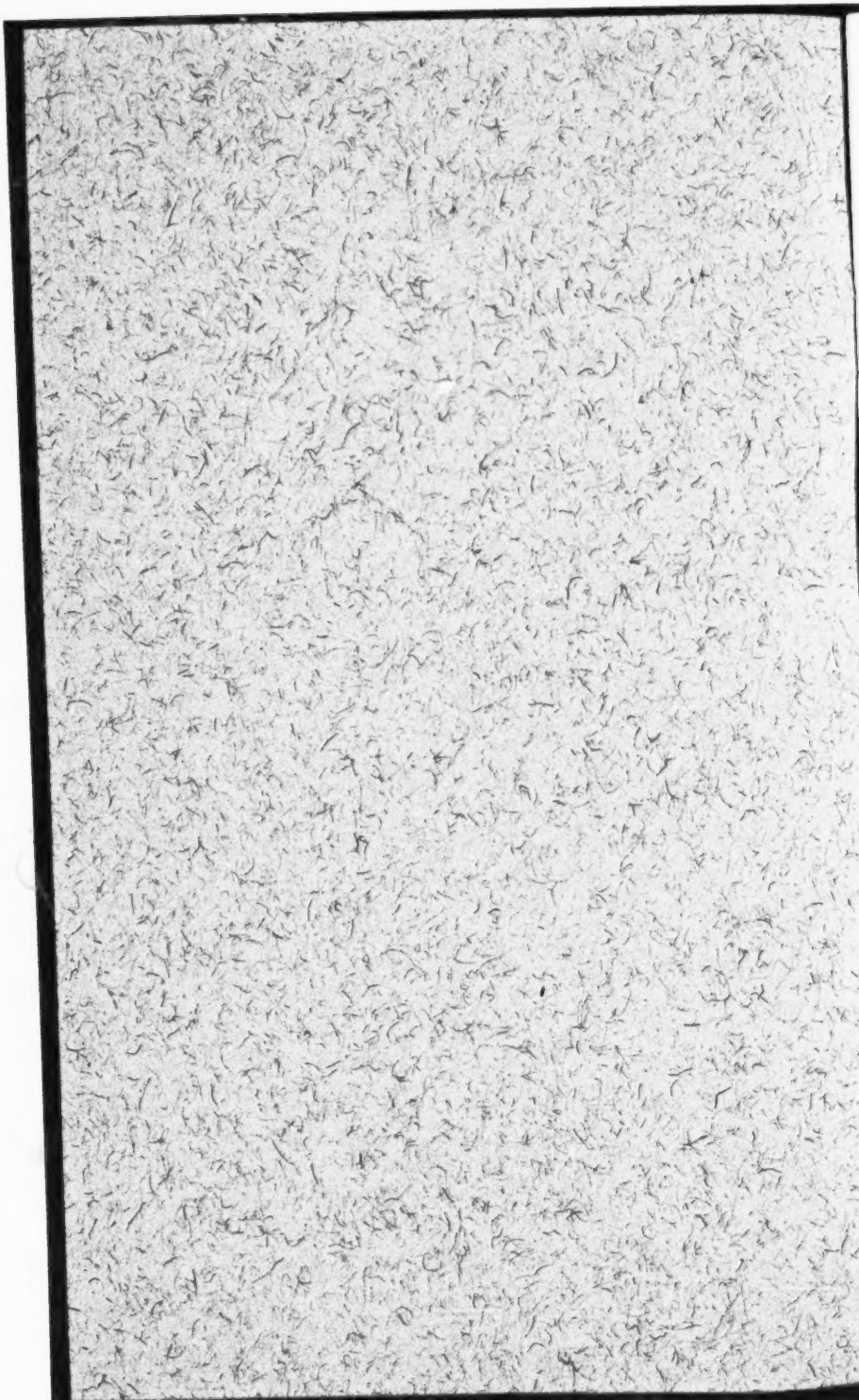

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Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1973

No. 73-1545

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF OHIO, BRYCE L. WEIKER, WARD M. MILLER, CECIL M. SIMS, PAUL L. WALKER, EDWARD C. AMES, LORIN E. BIXLER, WILLIAM H. COSSLER, SUSAN D. GEORGE, RALPH H. GOETTLER, ROBERT J. GROGAN, WILLIAM M. JUDD, EVERETT L. JUNG, ROBERT W. KNUDSEN, ROBERT A. LYONS, SR., MILDRED MADISON, JOHN R. MECKSTROTH, ELLIOTT E. MEYERS, WAYNE E. SHAFFER, MARGARET H. SKELLY, FRANCIS W. SPICER, JEANNETTE WAGNER, ROBERT W. WALKER, ROBERT E. WILLIAMS, ALAN D. WRIGHT, and DR. MARTIN ESSEX, SUPERINTENDENT,

Petitioners,

vs.

AKRON BOARD OF EDUCATION and CONRAD C. OTT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit correctly held that Respondents, the Akron Board of Education and Superintendent Conrad C. Ott, have standing to sue in Federal District Court in order to prevent racially motivated action whereby an all white area within a local school district is to be detached therefrom in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution?

2. Whether Respondents have standing to sue in Federal District Court, if upon remand, they amend their complaint as provided by the Court of Appeals to specifically allege jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1331, and to add individual parties plaintiff when Respondents have already provided the basis for such action before the Courts below?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Statement of the Facts

The Akron Board of Education is a body corporate and politic existing by virtue of Ohio Revised Code Section 3313.17 with the power to sue and be sued, contract, and hold property. Under Ohio Revised Code Sections 3313.47 and 3313.48, the management and control of schools in Ohio are vested in local boards of education and free education to school age children is to be provided by them. The superintendent of a local district is also regulated by statute and among other powers, he is given the responsibility and duty to assign pupils of the schools under his supervision to proper schools and grades and perform such other duties as the Board determines. The State Board of Education is also a creature of an Ohio statute and under

Ohio Revised Code Section 3311.24 a special power is conferred upon it with respect to the transfer of territory from local school districts. The procedure of that section requires the filing of a petition by 75% of qualified electors voting at the last general election and residing within a particular area seeking to be detached. The State Board is then given the right to cause the proposed transfer of territory that is the subject of the petition to be approved or disapproved.

In the year 1972, some 52 residents, all of whom are white, of an area known as Sackett Hills Drive caused a petition to be filed seeking to secede from the Akron City School District. That school district is almost coterminous with the corporate limits of the City of Akron. The residents of the seceding area were located near the north corporation line of the City of Akron, but within its boundaries and sought to be transferred to an adjoining suburban and partly rural school district lying to the north.

The State Board of Education pursuant to the provisions of the Ohio Administrative Procedure Act (Ohio Revised Code Chapter 119) appointed a referee to hear evidence and opposing arguments from the petitioning residents and the Akron Board of Education respecting the proposed transfer of territory. The referee made a decision recommending the transfer and the State Board of Education adopted the recommendation and passed the resolution of approval required under the statute to cause the transfer of the residents' area to the adjoining suburban school district. The action in the court below was an attempt by the Superintendent and the Akron Board of Education specifically, to declare the action of the State Board invalid and enjoin any action by any person and specifically the Sackett Hills residents from filing or pursuing a mandamus action in State Courts to require Respondents to cause transfer of the territory.

B. Trial Proceedings

The action in the U. S. District Court below was one arising under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983 by reason of a claimed denial of equal rights under the Constitution. Jurisdiction of the court was specially invoked under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1343. The plaintiffs were the Board of Education of the City of Akron and the Superintendent of the Akron City School District (Respondents herein) who sued the State Board of Education of Ohio, all of its members, the Superintendent of the State Board, and a class of patrons in the District and their representatives.

By their action, the plaintiffs were attempting to prevent detachment of a portion of the Akron City School District and the transfer thereof to an adjoining rural school district by reason of a statutory approval by the State Board of Education of the residents' detachment petition. The plaintiffs complained that under applicable provisions of the statute, they would be required to permit an essentially all-white residential area to detach from the Akron City School District and that thereby the racial composition of certain public schools would be affected. Plaintiffs charged that the proposed transfer of the Sackett Hills area had resulted from the policy and practices of defendants (individually and collectively) by which patrons desiring to send their children to all white public schools outside an urban district in preference to racially mixed public schools within such a district could do so. In addition, plaintiffs claimed that they would be subjected to great and incalculable expense and would result in either the curtailment of educational progress or result in an increase in tax levies for Akron taxpayers, or both. This action was said to be violative of the Four-

teenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983 and injurious to the plaintiffs and to the children of the Akron City School District. Both declaratory and injunctive relief was sought.

The defendant State Board of Education, its members, and Superintendent filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the amended complaint failed to state a claim against the defendants upon which relief could be granted and that the court lacked jurisdiction over the subject matter.

The residents in the meantime filed a mandamus action in state court against Respondents to compel them to enact the necessary resolution for transfer of territory. That action still pends awaiting final resolution of the federal constitutional issue and the Ohio Supreme Court in a similar case has ruled that the state courts may not proceed to judgment in mandamus until then.

Before ruling on the motion to dismiss, plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction with respect to the acts complained of in the amended complaint was considered by the court and the parties ordered to file stipulations and memorandum arguments with respect to the evidence in support of their respective positions by a date certain. The stipulations and memoranda were timely filed. Among other things, the stipulations filed by Plaintiffs before the Court's ruling identified the tax values of specific properties which would be removed from the tax rolls in the Akron City School District in support of the claim of pecuniary loss. Before considering the plaintiffs' motion, however, the trial court issued a memorandum opinion and order sustaining the defendants' motion to dismiss saying that there was a want of jurisdiction in the federal court to entertain the action. An appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit was taken.

C. Court of Appeals Proceedings

On appeal, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit faced and answered the question of standing of the Akron Board of Education and Conrad C. Ott. In a split decision (with Judge Pratt concurring in part and dissenting in part and Judge Weick dissenting), the Court of Appeals reversed the District Court and remanded the case for further proceedings. Judge Edwards delivered the opinion for the court and clearly held that Respondents have standing to sue and that the District Court has jurisdiction of the case under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983, and 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1343. Judge Edwards was authorized to state that the Court's summary had the full concurrence of Judge Pratt.

In his separate opinion, Judge Pratt agreed that Respondents have standing to sue, and emphasized that on remand Respondents should have an opportunity to amend in order to add parties plaintiff and to allege jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1331.

In his dissent, Judge Weick was concerned with the issue before the Court and with plaintiffs' review in state courts.

RESPONDENTS' REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI

A. The Holding of the Court of Appeals Is Fully Justified by the Decisions of This Court and Other Federal Courts

In writing the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Judge Edwards found that Respondents have standing to bring this action and that the District Court has jurisdiction to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Respondents respectfully submit that the decision of the Court of Appeals is correct and should not be reviewed. This decision was reached and supported by sound reasoning achieved by a systematic and vigorous analysis of the appropriate decisions on standing that have previously been decided by this Court.

There can be no question that the complaint and allegations (which to date have gone unanswered) stated a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection of the Laws. The essential question raised by the trial court and argued at length by Judge Weick in the Court of Appeals has been answered by the majority in the Court of Appeals. However, Petitioners have misconceived the real issue in casting the question in terms of the right of an inferior state agency to sue a superior state agency in the federal court. Rather, the question presented—if facts were permitted to develop—would be whether a racially motivated transfer on the petition of patrons accomplished under color of law is unreviewable merely because the state agency sanctions a procedure for dismemberment of an urban district occasioned by demand of white patrons under an undefinable standard in the applicable statute. The

essential fact that the injunction seeks to prevent such patrons from pursuing the mandamus which was in fact filed—thereby to compel the transfer—has been missed.

In any event, Judge Edwards easily found Respondents to have standing based on no less than three separate and viable positions. Based upon the case authority cited, each of these positions taken alone would support his finding of standing; together, without question, they provide the nucleus of authority which allows, even necessitates, that Respondents sue in this case to vindicate the constitutional rights of Respondents' pupils, patrons and Respondents, which all have been threatened by the resident Petitioners' action.

First, Judge Edwards noted that standing to sue "is only a rule of practice" (*Barrows v. Jackson*, 346 U.S. 249, 257 (1953)) which upon meeting certain criteria present in this case, can be invoked to allow plaintiffs to have standing to sue for the protection of the constitutional rights of third parties where a close relationship exists between the plaintiffs bringing the action and the class of persons whose constitutional rights are alleged to be violated (Petitioners' Brief, Appendix, page A6).

Respondents seek to protect the constitutional rights of the pupils and their parents by reason of the uniqueness of Respondents' relationship with them and duties owed to them. Precedent has long been established by this Court for such action. See *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925). Moreover, the facts and allegations herein go beyond a mere close relationship and duty. In addition, Respondents herein ultimately stand to suffer direct injury-in-fact by reason of loss of territory, loss of tax dollars, and the foreseeable loss of the ability to continue the same high quality and quantity of education. Failure to halt this constitutionally violative practice at

this time could cause Respondents to incur incalculable expenses in attempting to halt future attacks of this manner.

Nevertheless, even without the direct injury believed and alleged by Respondents to threaten their revenues and rights "injury in fact" has been found without particularization of injury simply because they are thought to be entitled to safeguard the Fourteenth Amendment rights of school children in their charge. *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925); *Brewer v. Hoxie School District No. 46*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956).

Second, Judge Edwards has correctly focused on the significance of allowing an organization to sue to defend the constitutional rights of its members when such members are neither cognizant of the dangers at hand nor able to afford the time and expense involved to protect such rights. The right of an organization to sue in defense of the rights of its members has been delineated by this Court in *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415, 428 (1963). Constitutional violations are no less severe to an organization and its members merely because of the subtle manner in which damage is inflicted. Moreover, the ability of Respondents to be able to sue to defend the constitutional rights of their members becomes more compelling when the:

> ". . . small area concerned and its minimal present impact would be much less likely to come to the attention of said parents or arouse their concern that (sic) it would come to the attention of and arouse the concern of the School Board, which is the immediate object of the order alleged to be unconstitutional. Thus if jurisdiction is refused in a precedent-setting case because the potential litigants, alert to the possible constitutional abuse, are denied standing, quite a bit of the unconstitutional camel may be in the

tent before the tent's less alert occupants are awakened." (Petitioners' Brief, Appendix, page A7).

Third, Judge Edwards has acknowledged that Respondents have been given a special charge under law to uphold the Constitution of the United States. They have a duty to protect the Fourteenth Amendment rights of such third persons and to resist actions which would violate such rights or which are contrary to the laws of the land. On this point, Judge Edwards incisively notes that failure to grant Respondents' standing:

". . . would subject plaintiffs (Respondents herein) to being defendants in a suit to restrain conduct which they appear to abhor and which they avow to be unconstitutional. *At least theoretically it might subject individual members of the Board and the Superintendent to suits for damages* under the Civil Rights Act. 42 U.S.C. § 1983, (1970)." (Petitioners' Brief, Appendix, page A8. Emphasis added).

Authority for this proposition, viz. that those who have a duty to act under the Constitution of the United States necessarily have the right to be free from interference with such duty by seeking the jurisdiction of Federal Court, can be found in *Brewer v. Hoxie School District No. 46*, 238 F.2d 91 (8th Cir. 1956). The Court of Appeals has correctly cited this decision at length as further support for standing of Respondents. *See also Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678, 684 (1946).

Similarly, this Court has found that a local school board has such a "personal stake in the outcome" of litigation as to uphold its standing in Federal Court to test the validity of a State Statute. *Board of Education v. Allen*, 392 U.S. 236, 241, n. 5 (1968). Citing *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 204 (1962). (Petitioners' Brief, Appendix, page A11).

Surely given the reasons articulated by the majority of the Court of Appeals, Respondents have standing. Needless to say, the criteria for standing cited by Petitioners (Petitioners' Brief, page 10) have been met and consequently the questions they seek to have reviewed are moot.

Respondents respectfully submit that Petitioners have attempted to erroneously restrict and unjustifiably interpret the dynamic authorities of this Court and other Federal Courts as they apply to the question of standing in this case. The decision of the United States Court of Appeals is fully justified in this case and should not be overturned.

B. The Petition for Writ of Certiorari Is Premature in This Case

Respondents respectfully maintain that they have standing as provided by the majority of the Court of Appeals; nevertheless, any question which may not have been answered and any objection which may not have been met will surely be rectified upon remand to the District Court. Both Judge Edwards and Judge Pratt have provided that upon remand Respondents should be permitted to move the District Court to amend to add additional parties plaintiff and to state a jurisdictional basis for the case under 28 U.S.C. Section 1331. Such action surely means that Petitioners' Writ of Certiorari is premature.

The addition of individual parties plaintiff would fully overcome the trial court's objection that none of the Respondents have standing to bring this action. The allegations of jurisdiction, if sustained on the basis of evidence, would further overcome an objection of failure of federal

jurisdiction on the theory that 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1343 and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983 could be read to permit an action by any of the Respondents.

The Court of Appeals below was clearly within its rights to require the District Court to allow the suggested amendments, particularly when Respondents were never given such opportunity to avoid dismissal in the trial court. 3 MOORE'S FED. PRAC. Sec. 1509. *Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678 (1946); *Stern v. Beer*, 200 F.2d 794 (6th Cir. 1952); *Christensson v. Hogdal*, 199 F.2d 402 (D.C. Cir. 1952).

Indeed, the Court of Appeals may permit such amendment even in the case where the District Court has afforded such an opportunity. *Purofied Down Products Corp. v. Travelers Fire Ins. Co.*, 278 F.2d 439 (2nd Cir. 1960).

C. No Point Would Be Served by a Reversal of the Decision of the Court of Appeals

If the decision of the Court of Appeals would be reversed and the case dismissed, Respondents could immediately file a suit to overcome the alleged jurisdictional and standing defects. The same result will be accomplished by a grant of a motion to amend upon remand pursuant to the opinion of the Court of Appeals—all accomplished without review. In point of fact, the Ohio Supreme Court has not seen fit to permit state courts to review administrative action on the basis of a violation of a federal constitutional right. *State of Ohio ex rel. Zellner v. Board of Education of Cincinnati*, 34 Ohio St. 2d 199 (1973). The result reached in this Ohio Supreme Court case was duly considered by the Court of Appeals (Petitioners' Brief, Appendix, page A12). Thus under State

law, the action would have to be filed again in the federal court unless it were held that under no set of circumstances could Board members individually, the Superintendent and the Akron Board of Education as a body politic bring an action to vindicate constitutional rights jeopardized by the actions of Petitioners.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons provided herein, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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